side as on the other side of the river. He wished to know a the President had derived his authority to set up a government this side of the Rio Grande from any other source of power than that which authorized hiss to set them up on the other side of the Rio Grande 'And far one he was not prepared to see this message pass out of the hands of the House until the President had answered this interrogatory.

President had answered this interrogatory.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, and moved the previous question on Mr. Bunr's metion.

Pending this question, the House adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

GENERAL ORDERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 35

Washington, July 6, 1848

1.—The President's Proclamation declaring termination of the War between the United States and the republic of Mexico is officially published for the information and guidance of the Army.

[The Proclamation, with the Treaty, will be found in ot

plumns of this day's paper.]

2.—It is with high satisfaction that the President sees the war with a sister republic terminated an honorable peace; and he presents this public testimonial of his approbation of the valor, genius, and success of the American Army, whose brilliant career has won for itself fresh and imperishable renown, and for the republic the respect and confidence of the world.

3 .- Pursuant to law, the PRESIDENT directs that the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the ten additional regiments raised for the period of the "war with Mexico," be honorably discharged the service of the United States as soon after their arrival at the places of rendezvous as practicable.—(See "General Orders" No. 25, paragraph 10.)

The Volunteer troops will be mustered, paid, and honora-bly discharged, conformably to the instructions published in "General Orders" No. 25, of the 8th June ; and the Commanders of Departments and Stations are charged with the like duty in regard to the ten additional Regiments of the Regular Army. Should any five years men be found to have joined the new regiments, they will be sent to the nearest depot, or be transferred to such of the old regiments as they may with the greatest convenience be ordered to join.

The men enlisted for the period of the war, in the old regiments, will be discharged the service as directed in "General Orders" No. 25, paragraph 11.

All Recruits in depot or elsewhere, enlisted for the war, will be mustered and discharged.

4.-With a view to accuracy and strict accountability of the personnel of the Army, and the better to establish the just claims of the non-commissioneed officers and privates who have been wounded, or of the representatives of shore who have died and been killed in battle, the following Rolls and Returns will be duly forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office, War Department :

1st. Muster Rolls, in Duplicate, carefully made due form, of each company or detachment, and of the Field and Staff, of the New Regiments of the Regular Army, and of the Volunteer service. Paragraphs 841 and 844, Army Regulations; and "General Orders" No. 18, of April 22, 1847, revised and republished with "GENERAL ORDERS" No. 6, of 1848, upon this subject, will be particularly of

2d. A Return of each Regiment, separate Battalion, or Independent Company, (New Regiments and Volunteers,) agreeably to established forms, showing the strength at the time of muster and discharge from service, and the names of all the Commissioned Officers belonging to the Regiment from its organization, with remarks opposite such as are absent, or have resigned, been killed in action, died, been discharged, or have left the service for any reason, specifying cause, date, place, &c. The names of non-cor officers, privates, &c. will be omitted on this Return.

All surplus blank rolls, returns, discharges, &c. in p sion of regimental and company commanders, or other offi will be turned over to the mustering and inspecting officers.

5.—The regiments will be critically inspected immediately on their arrival at the places of rendezvous, when a careful examination of all the regimental and company books will be made; and in case of omissions the proper commanders will be required to supply them, and make all the entries necessi ry to complete the records as enjoined by the Army Regulations. [See paragraphs 133 and 181, &c.] These books. with the morning report books, the retained files of Regimen-tal and Company Monthly Returns, and Muster Rolls, &c., will be carefully boxed up and forwarded to Washington. The regimental colors and standards (New Regiments) will also be duly forwarded to the War Department.

6 .- All officers serving as aides-de-camp to Gen cers whose commands or commissions terminate with the war, will join their regiments without delay.

7.-The following commanding officers (to whom special the execution of the provisions of this order respecting the discharge of the ten new regiments : Byt. Major General Twises, commanding at Pascagoula.

will discharge the 13th Regiment of Infantry at Mobile, should it be sent to that place. Byt. Brigadier General BROOKE, commanding the 1st Mili-

tary Department, will discharge the 12th and 14th Infantry at Byt. Colonel GARLAND, commanding 3d Military Depart-

ment, (or commanding officer,) will discharge the 3d Regiment of Dragoons at Jefferson Barracks. Lieut. Colonel Enving, superintendent Recruiting Ser vice, will discharge the 15th and 16th Infantry at Cincinnati

and Newport, Kv. Colonel CRANE, commanding 5th and 6th Departm will discharge the 9th, 10th, and 11th Regiments of Infantry

at Newport, R. I., and New York harbor. Lieut. Colonel BELTON, commanding the Post, will discharge the Regiment of Voltigeurs at Fort McHenry.

8 .- All officers of the Army, all commissaries, payman contractors and agents, and all other persons whomsoever, having unsettled accounts with the War Department, or moneys received from the Treasury or collected in Mexico, we required forthwith to state and transmit the same to the proper Bureaus for settlement, and report a brief thereof to the Secretary of War. In all cases where this order is not complied with in a reasonable time, further steps will be taken to accomplish the object.

9 .- All deserters, enlisted for the period of the war, in confinement or under sentence of Courts Martial, will be dismissed the service, the word "honorably" being erased from the face of the discharge.

10 .- The Passipant directs it to be announced in "General Orders" that deserters from the Army, at large, may peaceably return to their homes without being subject to pun-ishment or trial on account of such desertion. No reward or expenses will be allowed for apprehending any soldier who deserted prior to this order; nor will any deserter be allowed again to enter the Army.

cropped; the whiskers not to extend below the lower tip of the ear, and a line thence with the curve of the mouth ; ' moustaches will not be worn (except by cavalry regiments) ' by officers or men on any pretence whatever."-(Army Regulations, page 215.)

The non-observance of the above regulation (tolerated du ring the war with Mexico) is no longer permitted. It is enjoined upon all officers to observe and enforce the regulation. By order of the Secretary of War :

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

THE ROD AND THE GUN, two treatises on Angling and Shooting, by the author of the "Onkleigh Shooting

practical instructions in Horsemanship and Horsedealing, by "Nimrod," I volume, Edinburgh.

The Sportsman's Library, by John Mills, I vol. Edinburgh.

The Hand-Book of Angling, by "Ephemera," teaching Fly-fishing, Trolling, Bottom Fishing, and Salmon Fishing, with the Natural History of River Fish and the modes of catching them, I volume, London.

he Natural Hand, London.
them, 1 volume, London.
The Shooter's Hand Book, 1 volume, Edingburg.
The Shooter's Hand Book, 1 volume, in all that related

The Shooter's Hand Book, I volume, Edingburg.
Instructions to Young Sportamen, in all that relates to Guns
and Shooting, by Lieut. Col. Hawker, I volume, London.
Manly Exercises, I volume, and Defensive Exercises, I vol.
London, by Donald Walker.
Handsard's Book of Archery, Ancient and Modern, I vol.,
London, many Engravings. Just imported from London by
F. TAYLOR, who has on hand a various collection of works,
both English and American, on the same subjects, in all their

WASHINGTON. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1848.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The reader's attention will be strongly arrested by the Message which the President sent to Congress on Thursday touching our Mexican relations; and there are few, we presume, who will not be and which, after costing us some thousands of valuable lives and some hundred or two millions of

We could not have believed the fact possible But for this, we should have regarded the statement that the messages and public communications of every other as a calumny on the Administration. That the President have always been subjected to the critical exami-But for this, we should have regarded the statement illustrious and veteran Chief of the Army, whose fame is interwoven with the brightest pages of his country's history during a period of nearly forty lie scrutiny without the revision of a friend, when it can be years, and whose skill and valor have just brought obtained, will eviace more presumption than good sense.

"For forty years Gen. Tarlon has been in the military a bloody and costly war to an end, and given peace once more to his bleeding country; that he, at such a moment, and on the heel of achievements so glorious, should have been ordered by the President, exemplary, and he to be any thing but an indolent man. whelming condemnation, to be arraigned and tried tedious days, weeks, months, and years of garrison duty as a culprit, (upon charges, as we understand, the The answer to the question may be found in the rich, manly, most frivolous,) surpasses any thing recorded in and condensed thought that makes his compositions models history. But such, we are compelled to believe, fact stated by the veteran Gen. GIRSON to Mr. CRITTENDEN, is the outrageous fact.

We understand that the President has, within a day or two, sent to the Senate the nominations of day or two, sent to the Senate the nominations of Gen. Taylor always drew up the proceedings and reports of the courts. Men accustomed to business will see the full force been acting hitherto by Executive appointment of this fact."

As inquiries have been made of us, by persons who seem to suppose it necessary that a letter of acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination should be forthcoming from Gen. TAYLOR, it may be proper to let our readers know that the New Orleans his nomination, and could not of course have ac- ceived the news of the nomination. knowledged it.

headmen at the imposing tribute paid on the Fourth of July to the memory of Washington, under cause required it, he was ready to sacrifice this his best love. ancient medals which proudly adorned the breasts meeting passed off in the most enthusiastic manner. of several of the most aged of the Indians. These silver medals were inscribed "1786," and represented Washington in the act of shaking hands with the red man, and their preservation attested the veneration and traditional respect with which his vernment, says: great name is still kept bright in the memory of the Sons of the Forest

These chiefs, McLoughlin, PITCHLYNN, TAYLOR, McCoy, Pe-TA-WA, and their associates, were, ments, assigned seats near the orator of the day; of the friends of Governmental reform." and it were little to say that none of the vast assemblage present on the occasion listened with

It is one of the rare and pleasing peculiarities of the times that men of the most eminent religious character find in the character of Gen. TAYLOR those high moral traits which command their warm approbation. It is one of the noblest tributes to the moral worth of the Whig candidate. The following is an illustration of this fact :

"At the Conference of the Congregational and Presbyterian ninisters of Hillsboro' county, (N. H.) assembled on the 14th of June, the Rev. Mr. LAMB, who was formerly a chaplain in the army under Gen. TATLOR at Fort Jesup, said that the opening for him to do good in the army was through Gen. TAYLOR, and that through the General's influence a temp rance society was formed, by means of which six hundred drunkards were reformed; that the General told him that it was all sham for a man to pretend he could not stand the damps and heats of the South without spirituous liquors. Gen. T. was a total abstinence man, and the only commanding officer who did not drill his troops on the Sabbath. Mr. Lamn also stated that Gen. T. attended his church regularly, and used no profane language. Mr. Lamb closed by saying that he was no politician, nor did he wish his remarks to be viewed in a political light; he merely made them to show that the way for doing good by tracts, by the temperance cause, and by the preached word, was opened by Gen. Taylor."

ROBESPIERRE EQUALLED .- The Paris correspondent of the Evening Post writes thus :

"The Government at last has passed decisi against assemblages in the streets. Paris, at this moment, is filled with soldiers, cocked and primed for any emergency, fully determined on supporting the republic. The principal leaders of the communists are in prison, and I hope that the Government will have sufficient courage to condemn them. "If their friends should attempt coercion I hope they all may

e shot down to a man. We shall then be tranquil. I am convinced that it will end in blood, and the sooner the better."

Wire Fence is becoming quite common in Illinois. The cost is about thirty-five cents to the rod, and it answers a most admirable purpose against all stock but swine. Cattle, and horses particularly, after having their noses well sawed by it once can scarcely be got near it again.

before seen:

"You ask me to communicate the opinion, which you unamused at the claim to credit set up by his Excel- the War Department during the time it was in my charge. of the country, is forgotten, and the only objection ency on account of the war into which he so un- It is very true, I have often stated my high opinion not only necessarily and unrighteously plunged the country, of the sound judgment and unsurpassed discretion of General TAYLOR, but also of his capacity as a writer; and when doubts were cast upon the authorship of the admirable despatches which came from Mexico under his name, I declared unequimoney, we are extricated from by agreeing to pay vocally my thorough conviction that he was the author of our Mexican claims ourselves (which we went to them. And I stated my reasons for this conviction; that his slavery. That is not properly a political question, ly urged that the distant deserts which Mexice grants us are any equivalent for the money she regrants us are any equivalent for the money she redespatches; and that, from circumstances personally known to
sequences. The good sense of the community will
me, I was certain that he could not have had the aid in writforbid their adopting, as the leading article of their five times as much to take them back again. It is not our purpose, however, to enter into an examination of the merits of this Message at this This opinion I now deliberately reiterate. You and I know people of half the States in the Union. moment. The importance of its topics, its falla- perfectly well that persons who are in the habit of literary comcies, and its false assumptions, merit a more searchcies, and its talse assumptions, merit a more searching and formal exposition than we can give to them of his productions, with a certainty at least equal to that with and of the South. Instead of looking with jealousy which an expert in penmanship can Jecide upon the signature upon this nomination because it finds friends even

It is reported that the Court of Inquiry has decided that the charges preferred against General Pillow should be dismissed. The correspondent of the Sun says the Court is soon to assemble again in New Jersey, to inquire into the charges preferred against Gen. Scott.—Philad. Ledger.

of one whom he has seen write his name.

"I do not mean to deny that Gen. Tayloh, like General Washington, and like every other modest man, may have had the aid of a literary friend in looking over his despatches, written, as they must have been, under great excitement and written, as they must have been, under great excitement and We could not have believed the fact possible sometimes in haste; and that friend may have erased a rewhich is stated above in regard to General Scott, dundant word or phrase, or rounded a period. If this be eviof enthusiastic meetings for the ratification of the if it were not, to our utter surprise, confirmed by dence of incapacity, who shall escape? It is notorious that nomination. It is difficult to determine in which what we have heard here at the seat of Government. the writings of Washington, and particularly his Farewell of these meetings the approval of the nomination Address, underwent the revision of Gen. HAMILTON; and nation of his Cabinet. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that

service of the country ; more than thirty years of the tim garrisons and at posts, where in a time of peace he has had abundant leisure. His habits are admitted on all sides to be whom, by his victories, he has saved from over- What, then, have probably been his occupations during the and by him proclaimed at Pittsburg, that he had been for many years associated with Gen. TAYLOR in military service, and requently on courts martial and of inquiry with him, and that

RATIFICATION MEETING IN LANCASTER, (OHIO.)

We take the following extract from a letter from Lancaster, (Ohio,) the home of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, to a friend in Cincinnati:

"The political campaign has opened here with consider ble excitement. The Whigs are preparing to go it strong for papers state that up to the latest date of informa- TATLOR. There cannot be found a dozen "Bolters" throughtion from the General's residence he had not re- out the entire county. A Ratification meeting was held at ceived any official communication on the subject of the Court House on the evening of the day on which we re-

"The old Court House was full, the windows were ful and streets were full; and when the committee, sent to wai One of the many interesting incidents of the late upon Mr. Ewine and invite him to address the meeting, celebration of laying the corner-stone of the Na- returned, escorting him, the old building rocked by three such tional Monument to Washington was the presence rounds of applause, as men who had lived through a "forty" in the procession and at the ceremonies of the Indian Delegations now at the seat of government. excitement, could only give. Ewing came out a full blooded Taylor man; his tributes to Clay and Scott were The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and touching; the tears came stealing over his manly face as he Stockbridge nations, denizens of the far West, were told of the brother's love he felt for HENRY CLAY, by whose even the excuse of being Southern men, voted for represented by some of their principal chiefs and side he had been battling for six years in defence of Whig the earliest treaties of peace and friendship, and most eloquent of Scorr, the hero and patriot; it was a beau- We must take charge of them ourselves! Now, whose image was, here and there, still borne on the tiful effort. He was followed by other speakers. The whole

> THE WHIG NOMINATIONS IN MISSISSIPPL.—The nomination of TAYLOR and FILLMORE is greeted most cordially and enthusiastically in Mississippi. The "Southron," published at Jackson, the seat of Go-

"There is something in the names of TAYLOR and FILL-MORE to inspire confidence, and give assurance of victory. It associates for his course upon this subject, was exis a combination of strong native judgment and tried patriotism, with administrative talent and legal learning of the first order. In nominating them the Whig Convention has coverthrough the courtesy of the Committee of Arrange- ed itself with glory, and established its claims to the gratitude

New Hampshire .- At a meeting of the Whig more rapt attention or displayed higher gratification. Members of the Legislature of the following Members of the Legislature of New. Hampshire, resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That this Convention heartily approves of the proceedings of the Whig National Convention recently asembled at Philadelphia. Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity.

purity, firmness, and patriotism of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR and that the same traits of character which have commen him to the enthusiastic admiration of the country as a soldier are guaranties of his qualification for the exalted place in the councils of the nation which is soon to be assigned to him by the suffrages of the American people.

Resolved, That we approve most cordially of the nor tion of MILLARD FILLMORE to the office of Vice President of the United States.

THE WHIG NOMINATION IN ALABAMA.-The Tuscaloosa Monitor of the 22d ultimo says:

"All the indications in this quarter are of the most of ing kind. It is utterly impossible to rally the Democrats of Tuscaloosa county upon Gen. Cass. His nomination is a dead weight upon his party. Those who support him de not do it cordially. On the other hand, there is nothing in the views of Gen. Taylor to make him offensive to any party. In regard to the questions which have excited the armest controversy in times past, but which are now in great measure set aside, such as the tariff, the currency, and internal improvements, he maintains that the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives, should govern. If any man claims that the will of the people should not govern, he must be a very poor Democrat, and quite as

OHIO .- The Cincinnati Chronicle contains the following paragraph in reference to the Whig pros-pect on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, where we have apprehended more opposition to Gen. TAYLOR than in any other part of the United States:

"There was a letter received in this city yesterday, from a distinguished and influential Whig residing in the Western If this be the "liberty, equality, fraternity" Reserve, who once represented that section in Congress, in spirit of which France has made her boast, we can only pray that it may never spread.—N. Y. Com.

Reserve will range from ten to fifteen thousand."

An intelligent occasional writer in the New York
Courier and Enquirer gives the following Extracts

The Whig nomination is received in every part of the country (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) with of Vigo county, Indiana, at their ratification meet-The Whig nomination is received in every part of of a Letter from the Hon. John C. Spencer, who, an acclamation which leaves no doubt of its receivwhile Secretary of War, was necessarily brought ing a strong support in every State in the Union. into frequent communication with Gen. TAYLOR, It is difficult to say whether in the North or the which gives a more just idea of his civil qualifica- South the acclamation is most hearty. So strong tions than perhaps any thing that our readers have is the popular feeling in favor of Gen. TAYLOR that the most substantial objection, admitted by his warmest friends, and frankly avowed by himself, derstand has been expressed by me, in reference to the attain- viz. his want of practical experience in the routine ments of Gen. TAYLOR, derived from his correspondence with of diplomatic affairs, and in the civil administration seized upon is, that he is not pledged to a particular opinion on the only question which divides the North from the South. He is opposed by a party who insist that they will vote for no man who doe not accord with their views on the question of war to make Mexico pay) and giving her many mil-lions more to make peace; for it cannot be serious-der my observation contained the same condensed vigor of from its nature cannot be made a basis of party

> in South Carolina, we deem it fortunate that there is a candidate who can unite in the election men of Whig principles in every part of the Union. The mails bring us at the same moment from Burlingwas the most hearty. Both justify expectation that the Whig nomination will receive the most cordial support of the Whig party in the two extremes of the Union from which these two emphatic expressions of public sentiment reach us. Similar indications of the popular feeling in Vermont have reached us from other parts of the State.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

PROM THE PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL. The annexation of Texas was undoubtedly the

reatest slavery measure that has been carried since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. This it was that produced the great controversy upon free territory which now rages throughout the land. This measure received the almost undivided support of the Locofoco party, Barnburners as well as Hunkers. Every man who voted for Polk knewif he knew enough to entitle him to vote-that he was voting for slavery; and as for those men who protested against the measure at the very time when they were giving their support to the man pledged to consummate it, they only showed the weakness of their virtue and the strength of their party discipline. They showed that they knew what was wrong, and that they lacked the courage to resist it. The Locofocos in Congress voted for the annexation in a body. Every Whig member of the Senate but three, every Whig member of the House bu one, voted against it. Southern Whigs, men with all the feelings and prejudices of the slaveholding section of the country, voted against the annexation. and Northern Democrats, men coming from free States and professing to represent free constituencies, voted for it. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Clayton, Crittenden, Foster, Jarnigan, Mangum, Morehead, Pearce, Rives, all Whig Senators from slave States, voted against annexation, while every Locofoco Senator from the free States as well as the slave States voted for it-Barnburners and all! And now these men, having been beaten in their own party and at their own game of intrigue and corruption, come forward and set themselves up as the champions of freedom. They who, without dare not trust the interest of freedom in your hands! we have seen a great many cool things in politics, but we have never seen any thing cooler than this. The devil quoting scripture has always been held to be a respectable performance in the way of impudence, but for a man who voted for the annexation of Texas to turn around and stigmatize a man who voted against it as a fee to freedom, this indeed surpasses any thing on record. Van Buren himself, who is entitled to far more praise than his ceedingly moderate in his opposition to the annexation. His objections were to the mode and to the time, rather than to the act itself, and he distinctly says, at the close of his letter, that in case the two Houses of Congress should agree to the measure of annexation he should give to it the Executive sanction. This is the man who has been selected as the standard bearer of freedom, and such are the counsellors by whom he is surrounded. These are the men who plant themselves upon the high ground of freedom, and say to the original and consistent opponents of annexation, "I am holier than thou." Out upon such shallow hypocrisy! Out upon such baseless pretensions!

GENERAL TAYLOR IN VERMONT,-The first Taylor ratification meeting ever held in Vermont was held on Thursday last at Burlington. Hon. Abbott Lawrence was present and made a good peech; he was followed by the Hon. Solomon OOTE, one of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Judge PECK was President of the meeting. A series of resolutions were passed, and the meeting broke up with loud cheers for TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

RHODE ISLAND.—A Whig State Convention for Rhode Island was held at Newport on the 29th ultimo, at which the following ticket was nominated for Electors of President, viz: George G. King, James T. Rhodes, Rowse Babcock, and William Sprague.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. The New Orleans Bulletin states that both these ant corps have left Mexico, and most of them

already arrived at New Orleans on their way home. They have had their full share of arduous and perilous duty, which they have performed in the most faithful and gallant manner.

We regret to say (observes the Bulletin) that their ranks have been dreadfully thinned by disease and the battle-field. Each of these regiments left the United States nearly nine hundred strong, and they bring back only about one-third of the original force with which they entered Mexico. The ravages of war account for the remainder. Their loss in battle has been but little more than one hundred to each regiment, but more than double that number have sunk under disease. and still larger numbers have been discharged as incapable of doing duty, generally with broken-down health and ruined tutions, from fatigue, exposure, and continued and over-

"Peace, too, has its triumphs!" And how much m glorious are they than those of war! How many heart! tones have been rendered desolate, and what anguish and nisery have been created by the losses sustained by these two

ing of the 24th ultimo, was one for holding a GRAND MASS MEETING at Fort Harrison, on the 5th day of September next, to which a cordial invitation is iven to the people of surrounding States, that they may meet together upon the ground made glorious by the gallantry of Taxlor in his younger days, and there, in general meeting, ratify his nomination for the Presidency. As this resolve accords with suggestions which we have noticed in many of the estern papers, a large gathering of the People at the place above mentioned may be expected.

The Whigs of Vigo county also adopted resolu tions most cordially and heartily responding to the ominations of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

"We are for ZACHARY TAYLOR (say they) because he a virtuous and upright man; because he possesses all the necessary qualifications to make a safe and reliable Presi-dent; because he will revive the purity of the days of the great and good WASHINGTON; because he will arrest the nsane and fatal career of war and conquest, encouraged by his competitor, Gen. Cass; because he will restrain Executive power within its proper limits; because he will unite us as one Proper, and give to all one georieus National DESTINY; because he will scout all political corruption from his presence and purify the capital from party proscription and because, having a firm reliance that he will use all his powers to bring back this long-misgoverned land to the purity of its early days, we invite ALL our fellow-citizens, in fraternal love of our native and adopted country, to unite together for good, and to enter, as we do, with the loftiest feeling and highest hopes, upon the effort to place the Execu-tive Government in the hands of a plain and honest Patriot."

The following excellent resolutions were also

Resolved, That as Whigs and citizens of Vigo county, as Indianians, we love and cherish the confederation of the States; that all our affections are centered in the glori American Union; that we know no difference in our atta American Union; that we know no difference in our attachment to the North and South; that, in the language of the immortal Washington, "we cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to that Union; accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest EVEN A SUSPICION that it can in any event be abandoned; and indiscountly from the first dawning of every attempt dignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." These are the sentiments of the citizens of Vigo here assembled, and, by the blessing of Heaven, we shall live and

die by them.

Resolved, That the improvement of our inland commerce—
Lakes, Harbors, and National Road—is clearly within the powers of the General Government, sanctioned as these works have been by appropriations under the administrations of Ma-dison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren; and that we heartily respond to the sentiment of Gen. TAYLOR, in his letter to Capt. Allison, where he says that "the will of the people" on these questions, "as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

Resolved, That the Veto of President Polk in the case of

the River and Harber Bill, does not meet the approbation of this meeting; and we particularly disapprove of the endorsement of that veto by the late Baltimore Convention, thus encouraging Gen. Cass (should accident place him in the Executive office) to disregard the wishes of the People, as expressed through Congress, and setting at defiance the JUST CLAIMS OF THE WEST to the improvement of its channels

question; and that we, as a portion of it, are now opposed, and ever shall be, to any "piatform" of measures which shall make this growing section of the Union mere stepchildren of the Confederacy; that, while we willingly share the dangers, the burdens, and the responsibilities of the Government, we will never vote to place a man in the Executive chair not fully committed to do justice to the GREAT INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION.

Every reader remembers the successful ruse of he Kane letter, by which Pennsylvania was beguiled into voting for Mr. Polk as a friend to a oderately protective tariff. The losers by that letter were more honored than those who gained by it. But, though it was not frank, and therefore not honorable, a similar trick has already been resorted to by the despairing friends of Mr. Cass. Mr. MANGUM, in the Senate, on Monday, to the

great discomfiture of the more honest and upright of the Democratic Senators, exhibited two editions of a pamphlet biography of Mr. Cass, printed at the office of the Congressional Globe, and designed, we believe, for gratuitous distribution. One of the editions of this biography of Mr. Cass which Mr. Mangum produced contained the Nicholson letter, that edition being manifestly intended for the South. Mangum, Berrien, Crittenden, and to the entire In the other edition, intended for circulation at the Whig party in the South, we are the friends of North, all mention of this letter is avoided. The what stale, and will deceive few, we apprehend. The principal effect of it will be to show how conscious Mr. Cass's friends are that he cannot be elected by fair means, by the intelligent, well-in-formed suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.

We can easily see, as we think, that a man may litical principles he professes. Such we consider the position of Gen. TAYLOR, and we have no more doubt that his Administration will be thoroughly Whig than we should have of the Administration of Mr. WEBSTER. The position he occupies is precisely that occupied by some of the greatest and most illustrious men of our country-those whom the people have most delighted to honor.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, in his letter to HAR-

MAR DENNY, giving his views of the duty of President, said, "he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character." In his letter to Sherrod Williams upon the subject he says : " The framers of the constitution never could have expected that he, who was constituted the umpire between contending parties, should ever identify himself with the interests of one of them, and voluntarily raze himself from the proud eminence of leader of a nation to that of chief of a party." As to the difficulties in the way of the President avoiding the influence of party spirit, he says: " Several of our Chief Magistrates have been able to escape its influence, or, what is the same thing, to act as if they did not feel it." And his letter to the Van Rensselaer dinner concludes with the following sentiment: " May Solomon Van Rens-SELAER be the last victim in, our country of party violence, and may the services which are to be the future passports to office be not those rendered to a party but to the whole people."

DANIEL WEBSTER, in advocating the election of Gen. HARRISON, said : " If I desire the success, as hensive.

Here we have the Whig principles of 1840, as utexpounded by one of the ablest Whigs in the Union. Wherein does Gen. Taylor's position differ from that of Adams and Harrison? Gen. Taylor is

The course of politics, like the course of true love, "never that of Adams and Harrison? Gen. Taylor is and again. He has sought no disguises; he has declined no nominations, by whomsoever tendered, holding himself in readiness to serve his country in any capacity that may be demanded; but to all who made the inquiry as to his political sentiments he has said, "I am a Whig," and in his further declarations of the manner in which he will administer the Government, professes the same principles that were avowed by Washington, J. Q. Adams, and HARRISON .- Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Col. TINOTHY GRAVES, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Hoosick (N. Y.) on the 20th ultimo, at the advan

PROFESSOR NAPES' EXPERIMENTAL FARM .- The Value Science in Agriculture. - Science is gradually making its

ray to the farm-house and lending its powerful and im portant aid to agricultural pursuits. As an incentive to others to "grand do likewise," I will state very briefly what a practical che mist is now doing in this vicinity in experimental farming. Professor Nares, for some years past a resident in this city, and well known as a good chemist and scientific man, conclu ded last fall to turn his attention to agriculture. For this pur pose he purchased a small farm of about forty acres in Jersey, between two and three miles northwest of Newark. He is now in the midst of his first season, and yesterday I went out to his place in company with some of the members of the American Institute to see what sort of a start he had made in his new pursuit. The result was highly gratifying, and left the impression that this little experimental farm will help to give a valuable stimulus to the agriculture of the country. The basis of his soil is principally a disintegrated sandstone with a mixture of clay. The farm had been occupied for some years past by a mechanic, who had paid but little attention to it, and it was in a low state of cult thus making it a fair field to test the results of chemic

mug parlor, where he gave us a general account of the farm, the nature of the soil, the sources and the mode of procuring, preparing, and applying manures, the effects of various mical action in the composition of manures, and their influence upon vegetation. In short, it was an admirable chemical lecture applied to agriculture. He then took us over the farm to see what he had done and what he was preparing to do. At the barn we found two yoke of the han most powerful working oxen I have ever seen.

"Where did you find such cattle ?" "I called a man to my aid who was a first-rate judge of nimals and told him to go out and look for them, directing him to bring me two pairs of the best oxen he could find be tween New York and Bangor, regardless of the expense.

The result was that he brought back these cattle at about two hundred dollars a yoke, "and cheap enought at that, We then went into the field to see them plough, and the ease with which they took the ploughs through the soil seemed more like the work of a powerful steam engine than of animal power. The first yoke cut a furrow sixteen inches in depth. The next yoke followed with the sub-soil plough in the same furrow, cutting and loosening the earth sixteen inches below the first furrow. The Professor says deep ploughing is very important for large crops. Some of his ploughing is thirty-six inches deep. His system of preparing and applying manures is scientific and important, and, judging from present appearances, he will produce remarkable results. The cience of a succession of crops in the same season, without impoverishing the soil is of vast importance. The Professor says that from a single acre he shall take off this season eight hundred bushels of potatoes, three thousand five hundred cabbages, and six hundred bushels of turnips; which must be worth five or six hundred dollars at the lowest market prices. His crop of cabbages this season he calculates at eighty thousand heads. He has a new variety of potato, which he calls the nutmeg potato, of which he expects to raise this season eighteen hundred bushels, which will be disposed of for seed at one dollar a bushel. He calculates that he will have a hundred and twenty thousand nutmeg melons for market this sec son, which certainly ought to average two cents a piece, and, at that price, they would yield twenty-four hundr There is on the farm a great variety of other vegetables and

crops to which I make no reference. Unlike most farmers, he does not leave a strip of waste land along by the side of his fences, but cultivates every inch soug to the fence. Against each post in the fence he sets or fruit tree, and midway between the posts a grape-vine, which, as it runs and spreads, will rest on the fence. In this way he will soon have three miles of grape-vines and fruit trees on ground which ordinary farmers would let run to waste. He ses his farm like a great machine of wonderful powers, if properly and scientifically handled. He employs upon it about twenty hands, but says in a high state of cultivation would give employment to eighty.

Goldsmith says, in that sweet poem, the "Deserted Vil-

When every rood of ground maintained its man."
But I think Professor Nares is in a fair way of proving that in this country a rood of ground may be made to main quite a number of men; and I hope he will do much to comrince our farmers that scientific farming is of more imports

o them than great numbers of acres.

NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1848. The Anniversary of our Nation's birthday has again transpired, with due notice and celebration, in this metropolis, but without any unusual occurrence to call for a rewere beautiful and exhilarating, the atmosphere in a summer day never was finer, every body enjoyed a holyday, and every body seemed to be happy. As usual, in the evening there were displays of fireworks, in different sections of the city, at the expense of the Corporation, on an expensive and magnifi-cent scale. Those in the Park, in front of the City Hall, were exceedingly beautiful, and were witnessed probably by refuse to be a proscriptive party President, and yet stand up firmly and resolutely in support of the powitnessed by nearly a like number. The last piece of fireworks in front of the City Hall was particularly distinguished for its brilliancy and attractive character. Besides other beautiful accompaniments, it presented in very large letters, as brilliant as sunbeams, the words Peace, INDEPENDENCE, the latter word extending across the whole front of the building, some two hundred feet. Some few accidents occurred in the course of the day, but not more than usual, and not so many as might reasonably be expected where such a vast populati is in motion. One little girl lost her life by an omn ning over her; two or three persons had their hands mutilated by the bursting of pistols and other powder explosions; and two men were very badly if not fatally injured by a collision

of two of the steam ferry boats on the East river. In the course of the afternoon the remains of several of the officers of the New York regiment, who had fallen or died in.
Mexico, arrived in the city. They were excerted by a military guard to a temporary place of deposite, and arrangements are made for funeral honors to be observed in the early part of next week, under the direction of the city authorities, and it is said an address will be pronounced on the occasion by Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN.

BROOKLIN got up a large and fine procession on the 4th. and had a grand display of fireworks in the evening on old In the matter of Counts and legal proceedings we are " in

the midst of a revolution." The new code of procedure, under the new constitution, went into operation on the nstant. There is much doubt and suspense as to its probable effect. It will require time to test it. It will bring a large amount of litigated questions before referees for decision I most anxiously do, of the Whig candidate now Under the new practice parties will be allowed to state in nomination for the Presidency, it is because he would be President of the whole people; that his Administration would be just, liberal, and compressing of the new machinery, it is flardly worth while to specusing of the new machinery, it is flardly worth while to specusing of the new machinery, it is flardly worth while to specusing of the new machinery. ing of the new machinery, it is hardly worth while to speculate about its sucress.

The first full cargo of ship fever that we have had this setered by the candidate who embodied them, and as son arrived a day or two since—a ship load of Irish emigrants, among whom upwards of seventy were suffering with fever,

vouched for as a Whig by men of the highest char-acter in the nation, who have known him longest down quietly into their regular channels. Whigs are Whigs and best. He has proclaimed himself a Whig again still, and, feeling that victory is within their reach in the coming canvass, they will never allow it to slip out of their

> The St. Louis papers have received informat Winnebago Indians, whom the Government is endeavoring to remove to their lands west of the Mississippi, have utterly refused to go. At the last accounts they were encamped in the Wabashaw prairie, and it was said that Wabashaw had offered them a portion of his lands if they would remain Since then, as we are informed, they have refused to go, and the United States troops present seem to be unable to force them to go or even to protect the property. It is reported that the Indians have killed all the team cattle, the cattle provided for their own subsistence and that of the United States troops.